



GLOSSOP URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITY.

ANNUAL REPORT

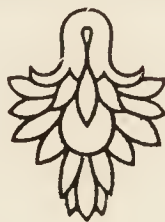
OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1910.



GLOSSOP:

W. H. IRLAM AND Co., LTD., PRINTERS, 1, SURREY STREET.

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GLOSSOP URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITY.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health,

For the Year 1910.

To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the Borough of Glossop.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg leave to report on the Sanitary condition of the Borough of Glossop during the year 1910.

The Borough of Glossop is situated on the slope of the Peak of Derbyshire. Though at a considerable elevation above the level of the sea, it is mainly in a valley surrounded by hills. The St. James' and All Saints' Wards are in the valley, through which the Glossop Brook flows to join the Etherow. Brookfield and Woolley Bridge, portions of Hadfield Ward, are at the junction of Glossop Brook with the Etherow, while the main portion of Hadfield Ward is on the Etherow, separated from the St. James' and All Saints' Wards by an elevation which forms a sparsely-inhabited break of about a mile between the two portions of the Borough. Padfield, a portion of Hadfield Ward, is, with the exception of Platt Street, which is at the foot of the hill, on an elevation overlooking Hadfield proper.

From the above description, it will be readily understood that the lowest point, which is 407'2 feet above the level of the sea, is at the junction of the Glossop Brook with the Etherow, and it will not seem improbable that the highest point, which is 869'9 feet above the level of the sea, is in Padfield Main Road. The district is on the millstone grit, and the subsoil is mostly clay.

The area of the Borough comprises 3,033 acres of dry land, and 17 acres covered by water, making a total of 3,050 acres.

The Census population in 1891 was 22,414 ; in 1901 it was 21,526. The estimated population for 1910 was 22,238.

The above is the same as the estimated population for 1909. After consultation with the rate collectors, it was decided that an increase for the year would not be justified, as bad trade had induced a considerable amount of emigration.

The number of Inhabited Houses was as follows :—

Census, 1891	...	...	...	...	4829
„ 1901	...	...	...	...	4881
Estimate for 1910	...	...	...	...	4929

The new houses erected during 1910 were 32.

RATEABLE VALUE.

To Borough Rate	...	...	...	...	£85402
To General District Rate	...	...	...	...	£80761

General District Rate, 2/8 in the £.

Assessable Value, £80,761.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The Births in the Borough during 1910 were 245 boys and 211 girls, giving a total of 456.

This gives a Birth rate of 20'5 per thousand of the population.

The deaths of children under one year of age were 40, giving a death rate of 87·7 per thousand births.

The Deaths in the Borough were :—

All Causes	...	...	283.	Rate per thousand	...	12·7
Epidemic Diseases	...		17.	„	„	0·7
Enteric Fever and						
Diarrhœa	...	...	5.	„	„	0·2
Phthisis	...	...	19.	„	„	0·8

The Statistical Tables of Births and Deaths, prepared by order of the Local Government Board are by order of the Local Authority, printed along with this report, as also a table of the weekly incidence of Epidemic Diseases and a record of weekly incidence of Scarlet Fever in 1909, for purposes of comparison.

The following questions, asked by Dr. Barwise, may be answered as follows :—

Has Infectious Diseases Prevention Act been adopted ?
—Yes.

Has Public Health Acts (Amendment Act, 1890), been adopted ?—Yes.

Has District Council adopted Notification of Births Act, 1907 ?—No.

Has Public Health Acts (Amendment Act, 1907), been adopted ?—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI.; Secs. 79, 81, and 86 of Part VII., Part VIII.; and Sec. 95 of Part X.

OCCUPATION OF INHABITANTS.

The people of Glossop are chiefly employed in cotton-spinning and weaving, in large mills; and in paper-making and calico-printing. Confinement in the mills has a debilitating effect on some individuals. Except occasional cases in painters, &c., lead poisoning does not occur to any great extent. An occasional case may occur from drinking water that has remained all night in lead pipes. Beer drawn from lead pipes after remaining in them all night, and improperly manufactured soda water, are possible causes of poisoning.

HOUSE ACCOMMODATION: ITS ADEQUACY AND FITNESS.

The cottage property in the district, with a few exceptions, is fairly good.

Six areas have been put down on a list for inspection in succession, in accordance with the provisions of The Housing Regulations, 1910. No inspections were made during 1910, but at the time of writing one area has been inspected, and one partially inspected. The inspections are appointed to be made by the Sanitary Inspector, under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health.

No houses were closed as unfit for habitation in 1910.

WATER SUPPLY.

Glossop, Whitfield, and part of Dinting are supplied by the Corporation. Higher Dinting is supplied from a reservoir of Lord Howard's, and from springs. Simmondley also is supplied by Lord Howard, and from springs. Brookfield, Woolley Bridge, Hadfield, and Padfield are supplied with water by Lord Howard. Some houses in Whitfield are supplied by a private water company.

Number of houses supplied from public supplies about 4,708. The water is of good quality.

You have obtained the use of an additional reservoir, which puts us in a better position for the present, but in any general adoption of water closets more water would be required.

Number of houses with no supply within 100 yards	...	0
„ „ supplied from surface wells	... ..	171
	(estimated)	
„ „ supplied from springs	... ..	50
	(estimated)	
Supplies liable to pollution	... ..	None known.

MILK SUPPLY.

The number of cow keepers on the Borough register is 56, living in the Borough ; and 43 living outside the Borough.

This makes the total trading in the Borough come to 99.

The number of cows in the Borough is 454 approximately.

The number of those outside the Borough, supplying milk in the Borough, is not known.

There are no milk sellers that are not cow keepers in the Borough.

The Bye-Laws require a minimum of 600 cub. ft. per animal in cow sheds.

No cows were condemned on account of tubercular udders during 1910.

Cow Sheds and Dairies in the Borough have been visited at least twice during this year.

Places with regard to which notices were sent were re-visited in order to ascertain the effect of the notice.

The following table gives the work done :- -

	No. Registered.	Inspections made.	Defects found.	Remedied.
Cow Houses	56	137	13	10
Dairies	56	137	0	0
Milk Shops	None.	None.	None.	None.

MEAT INSPECTION, &c.

Inspections are made every week of premises in which meat or other foods are stored, or exposed for sale.

With regard to Slaughter-houses, 92 visits were paid to 25 Slaughter-houses, and 14 defects found. The 14 defects were remedied.

There were no carcasses, or parts of carcasses, condemned for Tuberculosis.

Several consignments of tripe that had been delayed in transit were condemned before exposure for sale.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

Your Sewage Purification Works at Lower Gamesley have, so far, been rendering good service.

The method of disposal is precipitation by Aluminoferric, followed by filtration either through Polarite or through ashes.

One new Storm-Water Sewer has been constructed during the year.

Twenty-six houses have been re-sewered or drained, and 35 new houses have been connected with the sewers.

The localities where improvements are needed are chiefly Lambgates, at Hadfield, and Cross Cliffe and Lower Bank, at Glossop. In addition to these there are other properties all over the Borough in connection with which sewers have been found in a defective condition. These are being held back awaiting powers from the Local Government Board to borrow money necessary for the work.

POLLUTION OF RIVERS AND STREAMS.

Trade effluents are now fairly dealt with. I fear a good deal of rubbish is thrown by private parties into the streams ; a practice to be condemned.

EXCREMENT DISPOSAL.

Approximate number of houses served with :—

Privy Middens.	Pail Closets.	Water Closets.	Slop Water Closets.
241	3714	580	362

The number of pails for 3,714 houses is 2,486.

CHANGES DURING THE YEAR.

Number of houses converted from privy middens to water closets.	Number of defective privies improved.	Number of houses converted from pail closets to water closets.
18	400	23

GENERAL POLICY OF THE COUNCIL.

The gradual abolition of Sanitary Pails and substitution of Water Closets.

REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.

There is no Public Scavenging. This work is done by the Corporation, at the request and at the cost of the owners.

The system is a voluntary one.

The Sanitary Department empties all pails, ashbins or ashpits, when orders are given by the owners.

Any person may empty any ashpit or dustbin, and deposit the refuse on the Corporation's depots without any charge being made for such deposit.

As to cost :—

Sanitary pails are emptied weekly or fortnightly at 4/- each per year.

Ashbins are emptied weekly at 3/4 each per year.

Ashpits are emptied at 1/- or 1/4 per load.

Water, for water closets, is charged 5/- per year.

Details of Scavenging :—

Ashes and ashbin refuse are removed in covered carts to the various depots. Contents of sanitary pails are emptied into barrels, and removed to the Sewage Works. Pails are emptied weekly or fortnightly as required. Ashbins are emptied weekly. Ashpits are emptied when orders are received from the owners.

NUISANCES.

There are no special nuisances for abatement requiring mention, the work being of a routine character.

BYE-LAWS, &c.

As to action taken with regard to places over which the Council have supervision :—

The Chief Constable is Inspector of Lodging-Houses.

On September 8th, 1910, the Medical Officer and the Inspector of Nuisances visited and inspected the Lodging-Houses, in company with one of the Chief Constable's officers.

There are 54 Bake-Houses on the register; 135 inspections have been made, 20 defects found, and 19 remedied during 1910.

There are 10 places in which offensive trades are carried on. Forty visits have been made during 1910. They have been found satisfactory, with the exception of minor details of lime-washing and too long retention of offal.

Slaughter-Houses, Dairies, and Cow-Sheds have already been mentioned.

New streets and buildings are under the control of the Surveyor.

Bye-Laws and Regulations have been adopted, as follows :—

Bye-Laws for	Date,		
New Streets and Buildings...	November 9th, 1892
Alteration of Buildings	„ „
Nuisances	„ „
Decent Conduct of Persons using Sanitary Conveniences	„ „
Common Lodging-Houses	„ „
Slaughter-Houses	„ „
Dairies, Cow-Sheds, and Milk Shops	...		February 25th, 1903
Offensive Trades	„ „
Good Rule and Government of the Borough of Glossop, and the Prevention of Nuisances	May 18th, 1904
Regulations under Section 21 of the Public Health Act, 1875	October 30th, 1907

No Bye-Laws have been adopted for Bake-Houses.

SCHOOLS.

The sanitary and other conditions of the schools has been receiving special attention from the Officers of the Board of Education during 1910.

There is a probability of two schools being closed.

Cases of infectious, or contagious diseases found in the schools have been excluded under the instructions of the School Medical Officer.

There has been no closing of schools, classes, or departments during 1910.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act:—

(386 inspections made).

- I. Illegal Occupation of Underground Bakehouses, None.
- II. Breaches of Special Sanitary Requirements for Bakehouses, 20 ; Remedied, 19 to date.
- III. Failure as regards Lists of Outworkers, None.
- IV. Giving out Work to be Done in Premises which are (a) Unwholesome, (b) Infected, None.
- V. Allowing Wearing Apparel to be made in Premises Infected by Scarlet Fever or Small Pox, None.

Factory Nuisances under the Public Health Act:—

- I. Want of Cleanliness, 2 defects ; 1 remedied to date.
- II. Want of Ventilation, None.
- III. Overcrowding, None.
- IV. Want of Drainage of Floors, None..
- V. Defective or Insufficient Sanitary Accommodation, 8 defects ; 8 remedied.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Details of action taken after notification to prevent spread of disease.

Most cases are visited by the Medical Officer of Health personally.

All cases are visited by the Inspectors.

When requisite, suitable cases are removed to Gamesley Hospital by the Inspector. Disinfectants, and instructions for their use, are given to the occupiers of the infected houses. When cases are kept at home the houses are revisited many times by the Inspectors. This goes on until the case is considered free from infection. All infected clothing and rooms are disinfected by the sanitary staff after the patient's removal to Isolation Hospital, or after the cases have been declared free from infection. The clothes are ordered to be washed, and, when possible, boiled.

Schoolmasters, and Sunday School superintendents are notified by certificates bearing the signature of the Medical Officer.

Public Libraries, Laundries, and Pawnbrokers are notified.

The above statements do not apply to Erysipelas and Puerperal Fever. In the cases of Puerperal Fever the chief care is to prevent communication by midwife or other means to other puerperal cases.

	Smallpox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.
Number of Cases notified ...	0	106	9	12	4
Number removed to Hospital	0	79	0	0	0
Return Cases.....	0	1	0	0	0

Antitoxin is not provided free of charge.

As to details of methods of disinfection and disinfectants used :—

Clothing and bedclothes are thoroughly boiled, when possible, after being steeped in carbolic acid solution, and afterwards washed with carbolic soap.

Rooms and woodwork are scrubbed with water and carbolic soap.

They are afterwards sprayed with formaldehyde or disinfected with sulphur-dioxide gas.

Disinfection is carried out by the Inspector or his assistant.

There is no Steam Disinfector.

TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL.

There is no notification except of paupers.

There have been 10 notifications regarding 4 cases. Residences external, to the Workhouse, have been visited by the Medical Officer of Health, and precautions enjoined.

There is no Hospital accommodation provided outside the Workhouse.

In cases generally houses are disinfected, and thoroughly cleaned after the disease, on request from the owner or occupier.

THE NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT

has not been adopted in this neighbourhood.

FURTHER SANITARY REQUIREMENTS.

(a) HOUSING :

Further action under the Regulations of the Local Government Board under The Housing and Town Planning Act.

(b) ADOPTION OF WATER CLOSETS :

Pail closets should be gradually converted to water closets.

(c) PAVING BACK YARDS :

Back yards should be paved. Thus would be provided an impervious surface, into which decomposing or infectious fluids would not soak (if the paving were properly done), and infectious dust would be prevented from flying about and getting into milk, &c.

(d) SEWERING OR SEWAGE DISPOSAL :

Stone sewers should be abolished, and earthenware pipes substituted.

(e) SCAVENGING :

Public scavenging should be adopted. Bins should be substituted for ashpits.

(f) WATER SUPPLY :

A further supply of water will be wanted when the w.c. system is generally adopted.

(g) MILK SUPPLY :

It is a regrettable fact that many children are brought up, or the attempt made to bring them up, on cow's milk. Good cow's milk diluted is generally the best available substitute for human milk when unfortunately a substitute is required. Now, if a child cannot have the nourishment natural to it from its mother, it will be readily seen that it is imperative that the mother's milk should be imitated as closely as possible. Human milk contains a larger percentage of fat, which is the principal constituent of cream, than natural cow's milk does, and a smaller percentage of proteids or cheesy matter. This latter is largely left in skimmed milk. It is, therefore, evident that the difference in proportion between fat and proteids in human milk, and the proportion between the same constituents in milk from which butter fat in cream has been removed, is very great indeed ; and if the latter is diluted with water in order to get the percentage of proteid or cheesy matter which the child can digest, the amount of fat or cream in the mixture becomes very small, and the mixture does not resemble human milk at all in the matter of cream. In fact, cow's milk should have a little cream added—not abstracted—in order to make it, when diluted, fairly to resemble human milk.

It will be noticed from Mr. Dane's report that partly skimmed milk is sold, and there is a possibility of its being used for feeding infants.

Cleanliness in handling and conveying milk to customers need only to be mentioned, as I should think the necessity for it is generally recognised. The danger to milk, however, is not over when it has entered the customer's house. Extreme cleanliness of vessels used, and covering the milk up and keeping out the dust, should always be attended to.

(h) WITH REGARD TO INFECTIOUS DISEASES:

In the absence of a Steam Disinfector, I think our methods of prevention do not admit of much improvement.

SPECIAL REPORTS.

There have been no special reports prepared in the year 1910.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I have to acknowledge my indebtedness to the various officials of the Corporation for willing and efficient assistance in the preparation of this report, also to Dr. Barwise for his skeleton form for report.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours truly,

DUNCAN J. MACKENZIE, M.D.

Loch Maree House,

Glossop, February 27th, 1911.

Weekly Record of
Scarlet Fever
during the year
1909.

Week ending	Scarlet Fever.
Jan. 2 ...	3
„ 9 ...	0
„ 16 ...	1
„ 23 ...	3
„ 30 ...	0
Feb. 6 ...	0
„ 13 ...	0
„ 20 ...	1
„ 27 ...	1
Mar. 6 ...	1
„ 13 ...	0
„ 20 ...	0
„ 27 ...	0
Apl. 3 ...	2
„ 10 ...	0
„ 17 ...	4
„ 24 ...	1
May 1 ...	5
„ 8 ...	3
„ 15 ...	4
„ 22 ...	2
„ 29 ...	3
June 5 ...	4
„ 12 ...	10
„ 19 ...	9
„ 26 ...	13
July 3 ...	14
„ 10 ...	17
„ 17 ...	7
„ 24 ...	4
„ 31 ...	3
Aug. 7 ...	2
„ 14 ...	5
„ 21 ...	4
„ 28 ...	9
Sept. 4 ...	8
„ 11 ...	3
„ 18 ...	5
„ 25 ...	7

Weekly Record of Notifiable
Diseases during the year
1910.

Week ending	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria, including Membranous Group	Typhoid Fever	Puerperal Fever	Ery- sipelas
Jan. 1 ...	8	0	0	0	0
„ 8 ...	3	0	0	0	0
„ 15 ...	4	0	0	0	0
„ 22 ...	4	0	0	0	0
„ 29 ...	2	0	0	0	0
Feb. 5 ...	2	0	0	0	0
„ 12 ...	8	0	0	1	0
„ 19 ...	8	0	0	0	0
„ 26 ...	4	0	0	0	1
Mar. 5 ...	11	0	0	0	0
„ 12 ...	1	0	1	0	0
„ 19 ...	9	0	0	0	2
„ 26 ...	11	0	0	0	0
Apl. 2 ...	3	0	0	0	0
„ 9 ...	4	0	0	0	0
„ 16 ...	7	0	0	0	0
„ 23 ...	1	0	0	0	0
„ 30 ...	0	0	0	0	0
May 7 ...	5	0	1	0	0
„ 14 ...	1	0	0	0	0
„ 21 ...	1	0	1	0	0
„ 28 ...	0	1	0	0	0
June 4 ...	0	0	1	0	0
„ 11 ...	2	0	0	0	0
„ 18 ...	2	0	0	0	0
„ 25 ...	1	1	0	0	0
July 2 ...	1	0	0	0	0
„ 9 ...	1	1	0	0	1
„ 16 ...	1	1	0	0	0
„ 23 ...	0	1	0	1	0
„ 30 ...	0	1	0	0	0
Aug. 6 ...	0	0	0	0	0
„ 13 ...	1	0	0	0	1
„ 20 ...	0	1	0	0	0
„ 27 ...	3	0	0	0	0
Sept. 3 ...	0	0	0	0	0
„ 10 ...	0	0	0	0	0
„ 17 ...	0	0	0	0	0
„ 24 ...	0	0	0	0	0

Weekly Record of
Scarlet Fever
during the year
1909—continued.

Weekly Record of Notifiable
Diseases during the year
1910.—continued.

Week ending	Scarlet Fever	Week ending	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria, including Membranous Croup	Typhoid Fever	Puerperal Fever	Ery- sipelas
Oct. 2 ... 11		Oct. 1 ... 0		0	0	0	0
„ 9 ... 8		„ 8 ... 1		0	0	0	2
„ 16 ... 4		„ 15 ... 1		0	1	0	0
„ 23 ... 11		„ 22 ... 0		0	0	1	0
„ 30 ... 5		„ 29 ... 0		0	1	0	1
Nov. 6 ... 2		Nov. 5 ... 0		0	0	0	0
„ 13 ... 5		„ 12 ... 0		0	0	1	0
„ 20 ... 7		„ 19 ... 0		0	0	0	0
„ 27 ... 3		„ 26 ... 0		2	0	0	0
Dec. 4 ... 6		Dec. 3 ... 0		0	0	0	0
„ 11 ... 7		„ 10 ... 1		0	3	0	0
„ 18 ... 5		„ 17 ... 2		0	1	0	0
„ 25 ... 4		„ 24 ... 1		0	2	0	0
		„ 31 ... 0		0	0	0	1

RAINFALL IN INCHES COMPARED WITH DEATHS FROM
DIARRHŒA, ENTERITIS, AND GASTRITIS.

N.B.—There is no doubt that dry weather, by favouring dust and flies, leads to Diarrhœa.

Rainfall records by Mr. Garner, of Glossop.

1910.

	Rainfall in inches.	Diarrhœa.	Enteritis.	Gastritis.
January.....	2'81	0	0	0
February ...	4'15	0	0	0
March	0'76	0	0	0
April	4'75	0	0	1
May	2'87	0	0	1
June	4'09	0	0	0
July	5'61	0	0	1
August	4'67	0	0	3
September...	0'30	1	0	0
October	2'95	1	0	1
November...	5'04	0	0	0
December ...	6'33	0	0	2

We find deaths from Gastritis, but not from Epidemic Diarrhœa, in the wet months.

TABLE I.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1910 and Previous Years.
NAME OF DISTRICT—GLOSSOP UNION.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		Total Deaths Registered in the District				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District	Deaths of Non-resid'nts Registered in Public Institutions in the District	Deaths of Residents Registered in Public Institutions beyond the District	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District		Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water	Total Population at all Ages	Number of Inhabited Houses	Average Number of Persons per House	At Census of 1901	
		Number	Rate	Under one year of age		At all ages					Number	Rate						
				Num-ber	Rate per 1000 Births Registered	Num-ber	Rate											
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13						
1900	21615	544	25.1	69	126.5	389	17.8	33	4	6	388	17.9		..	..	..	..
1901	21526	494	22.9	81	163.9	366	17.0	25	2	4	368	17.1		..	..	..	4881
1902	21526	461	21.4	67	145.3	402	18.6	37	3	1	400	18.5		..	..	..	4.4
1903	21526	519	24.1	74	142.5	366	17.0	45	2	5	369	17.1		..	..	..
1904	21526	442	20.5	72	162.9	346	16.0	35	1	6	351	16.3		..	..	..
1905	21526	484	22.4	66	136.3	356	16.5	42	4	8	360	16.7		..	..	..
1906	21526	482	22.3	70	145.2	382	17.7	41	3	8	387	17.9		..	..	..
1907	21800	470	21.5	63	134.0	348	15.9	36	2	6	352	16.1		..	..	..
1908	22018	486	22.0	81	166.6	347	15.7	35	3	6	350	15.8		..	..	..
1909	22238	468	21.0	61	130.3	330	14.8	38	2	4	332	14.9		..	..	..
Averages for years 1900-1909	21682	485	22.3	70	145.3	363	16.7	36	2	5	365	16.8						
1910	22238	456	20.5	40	87.7	281	12.6	38	5	7	283	12.7						

TABLE II.

Vital Statistics of Separate Localities in 1910 and Previous Years.

NAME OF DISTRICT—BOROUGH OF GLOSSOP,

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.			All Saints' Ward.		St. James' Ward.		Hadfield Ward.	
YEAR			Population estimated to middle of each year.	Deaths at all Ages.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Deaths at all Ages.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Deaths at all Ages.
1900	..	..	6411	127	8395	133	6809	126
1901	..	..	6408	114	8403	134	6715	118
1902	..	..	6408	142	8403	164	6715	94
1903	..	..	6408	116	8403	137	6715	114
1904	..	..	6408	104	8403	124	6715	123
1905	..	..	6408	108	8403	140	6715	112
1906	..	..	6408	137	8403	149	6715	99
1907	..	..	6432	96	8503	139	6865	115
1908	..	..	6496	128	8588	135	6933	87
1909	..	..	6560	103	8673	142	7002	84
Average of years 1900 to 1909 .. }			6434	117	8457	139	6789	107
1910	..	..	6560	76	8673	104	7002	103

TABLE III.—Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the Year 1910.

NAME OF DISTRICT—GLOSSOP URBAN.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.			NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.			
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years											
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and upwards	All Saints' 1	St. James' 2	Hadfield 3	All Saints' 1	St. James' 2	Hadfield 3	Total Cases Removed to Hospital.
Diphtheria (including Membranous Group)	9	5	4	..	..	..	..	6	3	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas ..	9	..	1	..	7	1	1	5	4	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever ..	106	36	60	8	1	..	25	9	72	17	7	55	79
Enteric Fever ..	12	..	4	4	3	1	3	9	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever ..	4	..	..	2	2	0	1	2	1	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	140	41	69	14	13	2	29	31	80	17	7	55	79

Isolation Hospital.—Name and Situation : Gamesley Infectious Hospital, in Glossop-Dale Rural District.

Total available beds, 32. Number of Diseases that can be concurrently treated, 3.

TABLE IV.—Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1910.
NAME OF DISTRICT—BOROUGH OF GLOSSOP.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths at the snbjointed Ages of Residents, whether occurring in or beyond the District.							Deaths in or belonging to Localities (at all ages)				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District	N.B.—There are no deaths in the columns—Smallpox, Typhus and Other Continued Fevers, Epidemic Influenza, Cholera, Plague, Enteritis, and Erysipelas.
	All Ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards	All Saints	St. James	Hadfield			
Measles ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Scarlet Fever ..	8	..	4	3	1	..	..	1	1	6	..
Whooping Cough ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Croup ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Enteric Fever ..	3	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	2	..	..
Diarrhoea ..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Gastritis.. ..	9	3	2	..	..	1	3	3	5	1	..
Puerperal Fever ..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	19	..	..	..	4	13	2	4	10	5	4
Other Tuberculous Diseases..	9	1	4	..	1	2	1	..	4	5	1		
Cancer (Malignant Disease)..	21	..	..	..	1	12	8	5	6	10	1
Bronchitis ..	22	3	1	..	..	9	9	6	8	8	1
Pneumonia ..	13	5	4	..	..	1	3	4	5	4	..
Pleurisy ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	..
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	4	1	..	..	..	3	..	2	1	1	2
Alcoholism (Cirrhosis of Liver)	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	1	..
Venereal Diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Premature Birth ..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	2	1	..
Heart Diseases..	24	..	..	..	2	9	13	9	8	7	7
Accidents ..	7	1	2	..	..	1	3	2	3	2	1
Suicides ..	4	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	3	1	..
Rheumatic Fever ..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	2	..	..
All other Causes ..	115	18	5	4	3	36	49	33	35	47	20		
All Causes ..	283	39	27	8	15	99	95	76	104	103	38		

TABLE V.

BOROUGH OF GLOSSOP.

Infantile Mortality during the Year 1910.

DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES IN WEEKS AND MONTHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 1 Month	1-2 Months	2-3 Months	3-4 Months	4-5 Months	5-6 Months	6-7 Months	7-8 Months	8-9 Months	9-10 Months	10-11 Months	11-12 Months	Total Deaths under 1 Year	N.B.—There are no deaths in the columns—Smallpox, Chicken-pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup), Gastritis (Gastro-intestinal Catarrh), Injury at Birth, Tuberculous Meningitis, Other Tuberculous Diseases, Erysipelas, Syphilis, Rickets, Laryngitis, and Suffocation (overlying).	
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	
Diarrhoea, all forms	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	
Premature Birth ..	2	1	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Defects	1	2	..	..	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Want of Breast-milk, Starvation	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ..	2	..	..	2	4	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	
Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	
Convulsions	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	
Bronchitis ..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	1	..	5	
Other Causes	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	
All Causes..	7	4	..	4	15	5	..	4	4	1	1	2	2	..	4	1	39		

Births in the year .. 456. Deaths under 1 year .. 39. Deaths from all Causes at all Ages .. 283.

THE THIRTY-SECOND
YEARLY REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES
FOR THE
Year ended December 31st, 1910.

To the Mayor, Aldermen, Councillors, and Burgesses of the
Borough of Glossop.

GENTLEMEN,

I submit to you for approval this, my 32nd, Annual Report.

Owing to the Higher Authorities considering that one uniform system of report should be made by the medical officers of all the Sanitary authorities of the country, so that the contents of such reports can be better analysed and arranged, I have supplied your Medical Officer of Health (Dr. Mackenzie) with the whole of the statistics of the Sanitary department for the year ended as above. I assume he will embody most of them in his report, and as his report will be before you, accompanied by mine, by your wishes I have tried to avoid duplicating the figures in mine as far as possible, and have only made such comments in the various classes of work carried out by the department under their various headings, as I consider ought to be brought to your attention for the betterment of the sanitary condition of the Borough and the health of its inhabitants.

The whole of the tipping places for refuse have been kept in good order. The one near Pikes Lane is being rapidly filled up, and will shortly have to be closed. Another place near there should be got, if possible, at an early date, so that the arrangements can be completed before the present one has to be closed.

MILK SUPPLY.

The number of purveyors, cow keepers, and dairymen on the register is 56 in the Borough, and 43 outside. During the year 137 inspections have been made of those within the Borough, and 13 notices have been served for defects, and visits made to see if these had been remedied. There has been a great improvement in the cowsheds within the Borough during the year, and the farmers are improving in the matter of cleanliness of both cowsheds and animals, though we are far below the requirements yet for a pure milk supply. The bulk of the milk sold by the purveyors, with some honourable exceptions, is not as it comes from the cow, but with some portions of its fat abstracted either by skimming the night's milk, and then mixing it with the morning's milkings, which is known as "Night's and Morning's Mixed," or else by withholding from the bulk the last portion of the milk given by the animal when being milked. This is known as "Afterings," and is by far the portion richest in butter fat; so much so that I have taken samples of the first portion of the milk direct from the cow, and the analyst has found them to be below the standard for pure milk. Of course this is officially sold to me as "Skimmed" or "Part Skimmed" milk, and will pass the analyst as such.

MEAT INSPECTION.

The number of Slaughter-Houses in the Borough is 25. Ninety-two inspections have been made, and 14 notices have been served for breaches of the bye-laws. Every week inspections are made of the places where meat and foods are exposed for sale. There is a general improvement in this form of the food supply so far as I have been able to supervise it. The only food condemned has been before exposure, and most of this was bellies intended for tripe which had been delayed in transit.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

By the kindness of the surveyor, I am able to say that during the year 26 houses have been re-sewered or re-drained; 35 new houses have been drained, and the drains connected with the main sewers, and a new storm water sewer constructed at Spire Hollin. Several places are requiring re-sewering badly, but are held back until the Local Government Board gives consent for borrowing the money necessary for the work. The most pressing are those properties now drained by the stone drains or sewers, and the Cross Cliffe sewers, which are now in a bad condition.

EXCREMENT DISPOSAL.

The principal method in use in the Borough is the pan system, from which the excrement, &c., is periodically collected and carried in closed vehicles to the Sewage Outfall Works, and there disposed of by your Surveyor. A little over 700 tons of excreta and urine, butchers' offal, tripe dressers and fish dealers' offal, have been removed by the Department during the year.

I think it would be a wise policy if the Authority would aim at the gradual extinction of the pan system and provide for the conversion of the privies to the water carriage system by substituting w.c.'s or waste water closets, where possible.

REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.

This work is still on the voluntary system, and most of the ashes from the ashpits are removed by private persons over whom the Department has no control. Forty-six ashpits have been abolished during the year, and ashbins substituted for them, making the total number of ashbins now in use to be 751 against 605 last year. The Department removes the refuse from nearly all these weekly, which is a great improvement on the ashpit system. I strongly advise the Authority to adopt this system for all new property by asking the Building Committee to make it one of their conditions before they pass the plans for the building of any dwelling houses, &c. Further, the Authority should instruct the Inspector to serve notices to adopt the ashbins where any ashpits are defective or

a nuisance. I would also strongly advise them to instruct him to keep strict supervision over all the middens for the storage of horse or other animal manure. These and the ashpits being main sources of possible infection through being the breeding places for flies, which are now known as carriers of disease germs, causing diarrhœa and other kindred diseases, proving their unhealthy influence where the population is most dense.

It is my opinion that it would be more healthy, and also more economical, if the Corporation undertook the whole of the scavenging, and would advise them to do so as soon as circumstances permit.

NUISANCES, AND ABATEMENT OF THEM.

Inhabited Houses, 1909	...	...	...	...	4,897				
New ones erected	...	...	...	...	32				
				Informal Notices Served.	Legal Notices Served.	Nuisances Abated.			
<i>Dwelling Houses :</i>									
Repaired	...	...	...	...	2	...	—	...	2
Disinfected	...	...	...	...	114	...	—	...	114
<i>Drainage :</i>									
No Disconnection of Waste Pipe	...				5	...	—	...	5
Defective Traps, Inlets, and Drains					79	...	—	..	79
Drains Obstructed	...	...	...		63	...	—	...	63
<i>Privies and Ashpits :</i>									
Insanitary Privies, Ashpits, and Bins					520	...	5	...	460
Insufficient Privy Accommodation...					36	...	—	...	30
Conversion of Privy to w.c.'s	...				41	...	—	...	41
Defective w.c.'s	...	...	...		26	...	—	...	26
<i>Other Defects :</i>									
Surfaces of Yards and Courts	...				10	...	—	...	8
Eaves, Spouts, and Down Spouts	...				25	...	—	...	20
Urinals Defective	...	...	...		15	...	—	...	15
Water Supply	...	...	...		8	...	—	...	8
Offensive Accumulations	...	...			665	...	—	...	660
Animals Improperly Kept	...	...			5	...	—	...	4
Pigsties	...	...	...	...	2	...	—	...	1
Smoke Nuisances	...	...	...		10	...	—	...	9
Foul Condition of Houses	...	...			5	...	—	...	5
Overcrowding	...	...	...		—	...	—	...	—
					1631		5		1550

Action taken by Inspector against the spread of Infectious Disease:—Disinfectants were used during sickness; 114 houses cleaned and disinfected; and 9 beds and mattresses destroyed by fire after infectious disease.

Samples of water submitted for analysis:—Nil.

Other action taken:—59 samples of Food and Drugs have been taken and submitted for analysis. Three lots of Tripe Bellies have been destroyed before exposure for sale.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

There are now 81 Workshops and Domestic Workshops, 2 Laundries, and 56 Factories on the register. During the year 386 inspections have been made.

BAKEHOUSES.

The number on the register is 54, seven of which have to be classed as underground, although only technically so; 135 inspections have been made, 20 defects found, and 19 remedied during the year.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

The number on the register is 25, two new ones having been licensed this year. Ninety-two visits have been made to them; 14 notices have been served for breaches of the Bye-laws during the year. The Authority has no real control over the slaughter of the animals therein. They are spread all over the Borough, and the animals are slaughtered therein at all hours, so that it is impossible for one man to see and examine every animal before it is cut up, and the lungs, liver, and other organs removed. The only remedy is a PUBLIC ABATTOIR and veterinary inspection of every animal before removal for sale.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are 10 places within the Borough which come under this description, all connected with the tripe trade, with one exception. Forty visits have been made during the year. They have been found satisfactory, and the only complaints have been for want of limewashing at the proper time, and the offal being kept on the premises too long.

SMOKE NUISANCES.

I have made informal observations, and a number of formal ones, during the year. Notices have been served on those offending. A great improvement has been made, and further improvements have been promised by one of the offenders, who intend in the near future to adopt the Self-Stoking Sterling Boilers, and no doubt if they do this, all cause of complaint will be removed. Most of the mills are now using automatic stokers and forced draught, and I had little cause for complaint.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Notified to the Department by the Medical Officer of Health for inspection, disinfection, or removal to the Isolation Hospital during the year were as follows:—

	All Saints' Ward.	St. James' Ward.	Hadfield Ward.	Total.	Last Year.
Scarlet Fever...	29	31	80	140	264

The cases treated at Gamesley Isolation Hospital were:—

	All Saints' Ward.	St. James' Ward.	Hadfield Ward.	Total.	Last Year.
Scarlet Fever ...	17	7	55	79	161
Enteric „ ...	—	—	—	—	1
	<hr/> 17	<hr/> 7	<hr/> 55	<hr/> 79	<hr/> 162

The deaths at the Hospital have been 5 from Scarlet Fever, of the severe type.

After 33 years' experience, I am of the opinion that no genuine isolation of a case of infectious disease can be obtained in an ordinary working man's home, under present conditions; and that it is true economy to remove all such cases at the earliest possible period of the disease to the Isolation Hospital.

During the year Gamesley Hospital has been fitted with gas, and is now lighted with it, and this has relieved me from great anxiety. The requirements are as reported last year, viz.: bathroom, lavatories, w.c., and discharge room to the Smallpox block. Better

accommodation for convalescent patients away from the other blocks ; better laundry arrangements ; better means for the disinfection of clothing ; and better accommodation for the staff ; and, the Master says, a gas stove for cooking purposes during the hot weather.

I am sorry to say the Matron is seriously ill, and this has been met by the staff working well and doing their best, for which they deserve credit.

The work of the Sanitary Department has been added to by the Housing and Town Planning &c. Act, the Inspector being appointed inspecting officer under that Act, under the direction and supervision of the Medical Officer of Health. The question of salary has not been decided. The clerical work has also been considerably increased thereby.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

SAMUEL DANE,

Cert. Inspector Assoc. Royal
Sanitary Institute.

*Bird Nest Cottage,
Primrose Lane, Glossop.*

